



# The left behind in Brazilian Education

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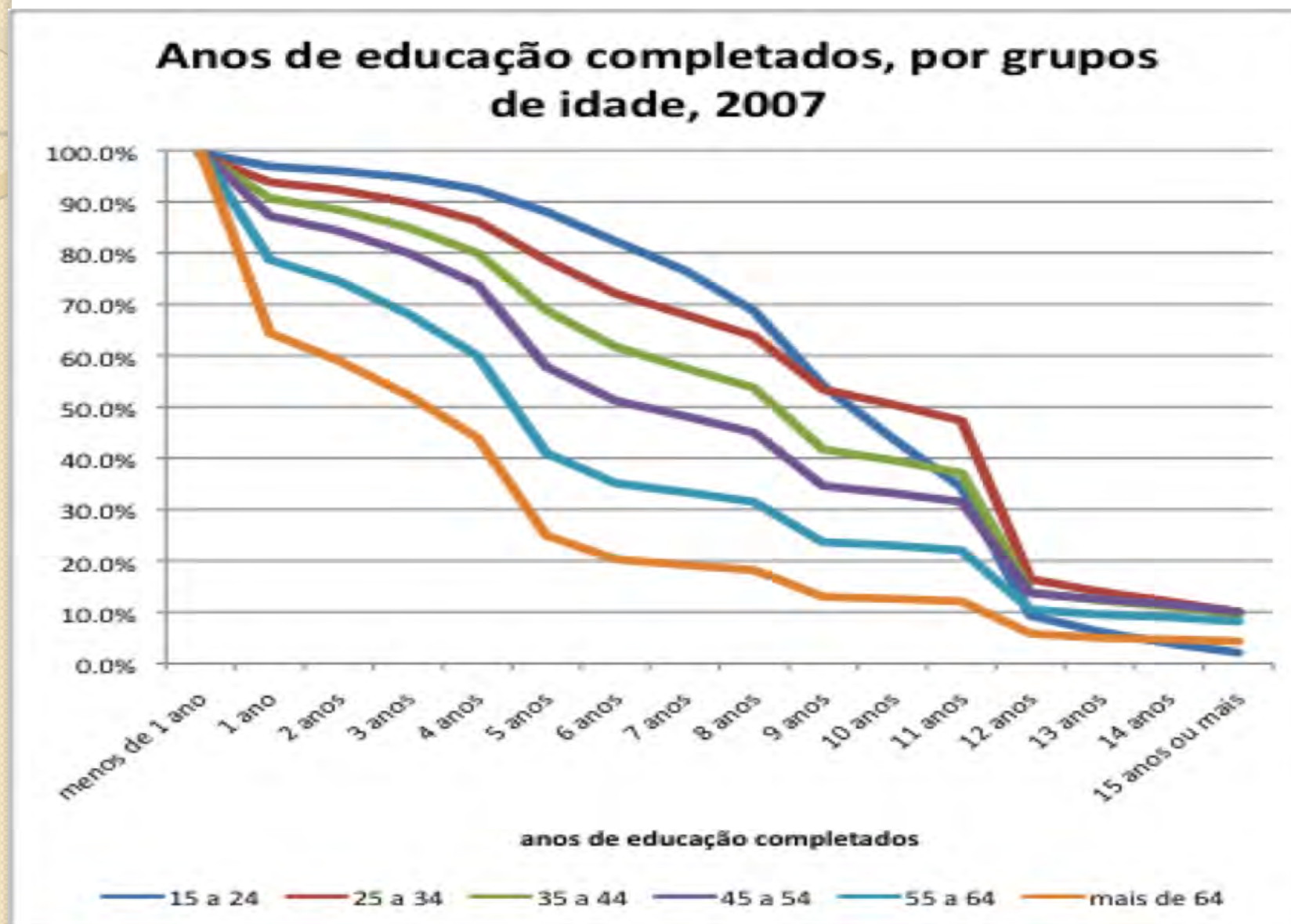
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## The issue:

- The large number of persons who never completed basic education
- Most youngsters have access to school, but drop out in large numbers by age 13-14
- Reasonable jobs in the labor market require at least a secondary degree

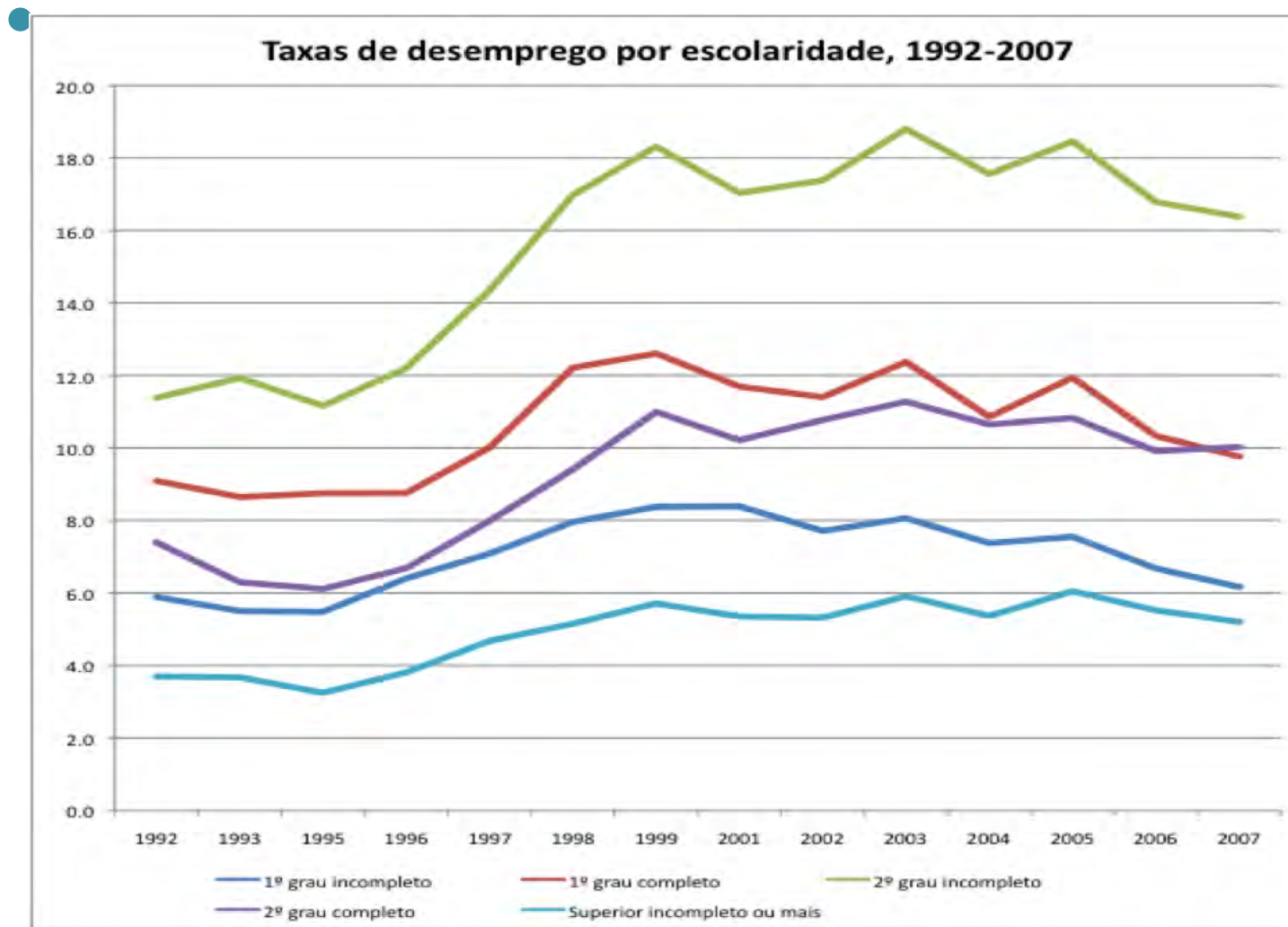
## Years of education by age groups (PNAD 2007)



**% Illiterate, by age**

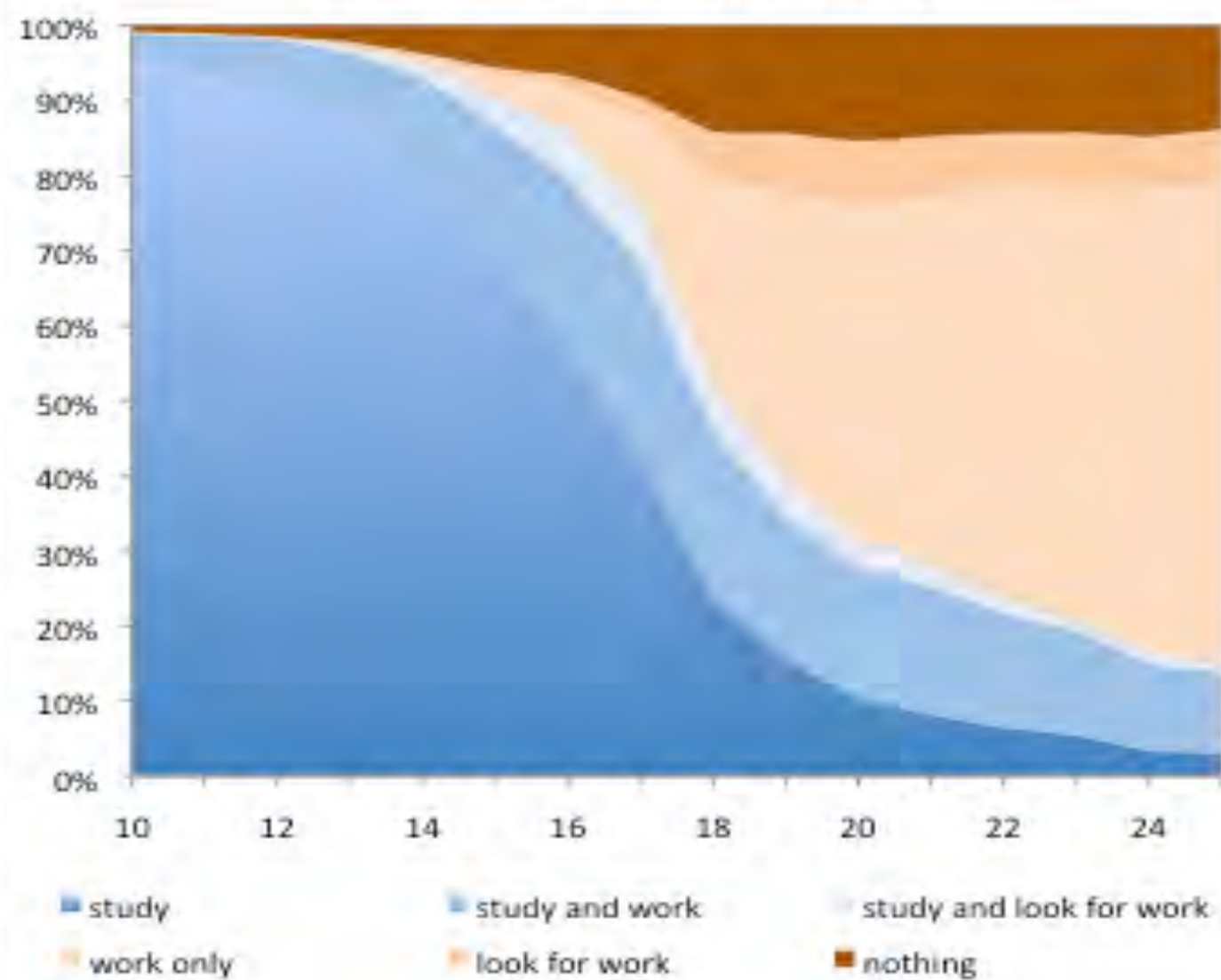


# Education and employment, by education, 1992-2007





## What the young do (all)



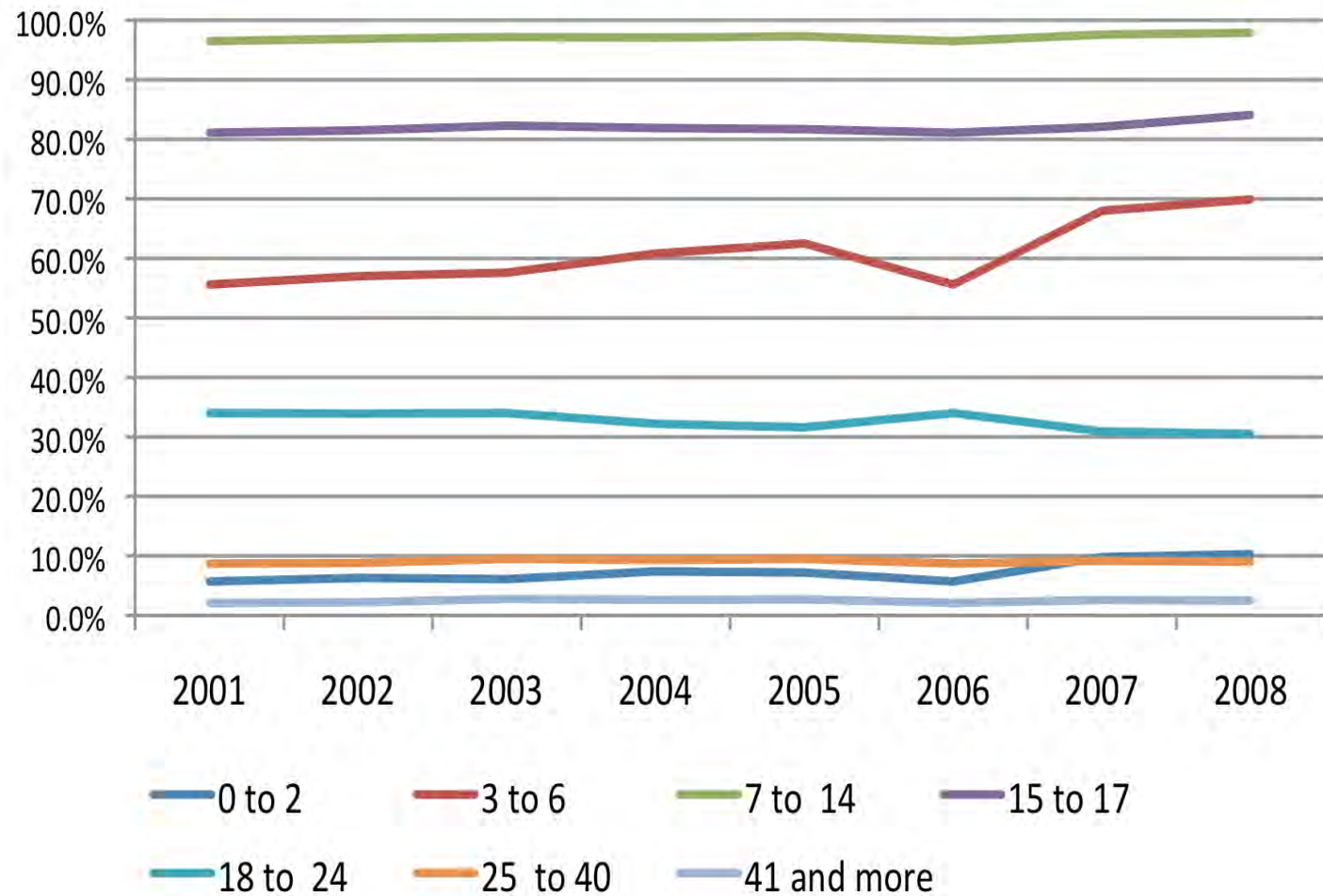


## What 16-17 year olds do, by income levels

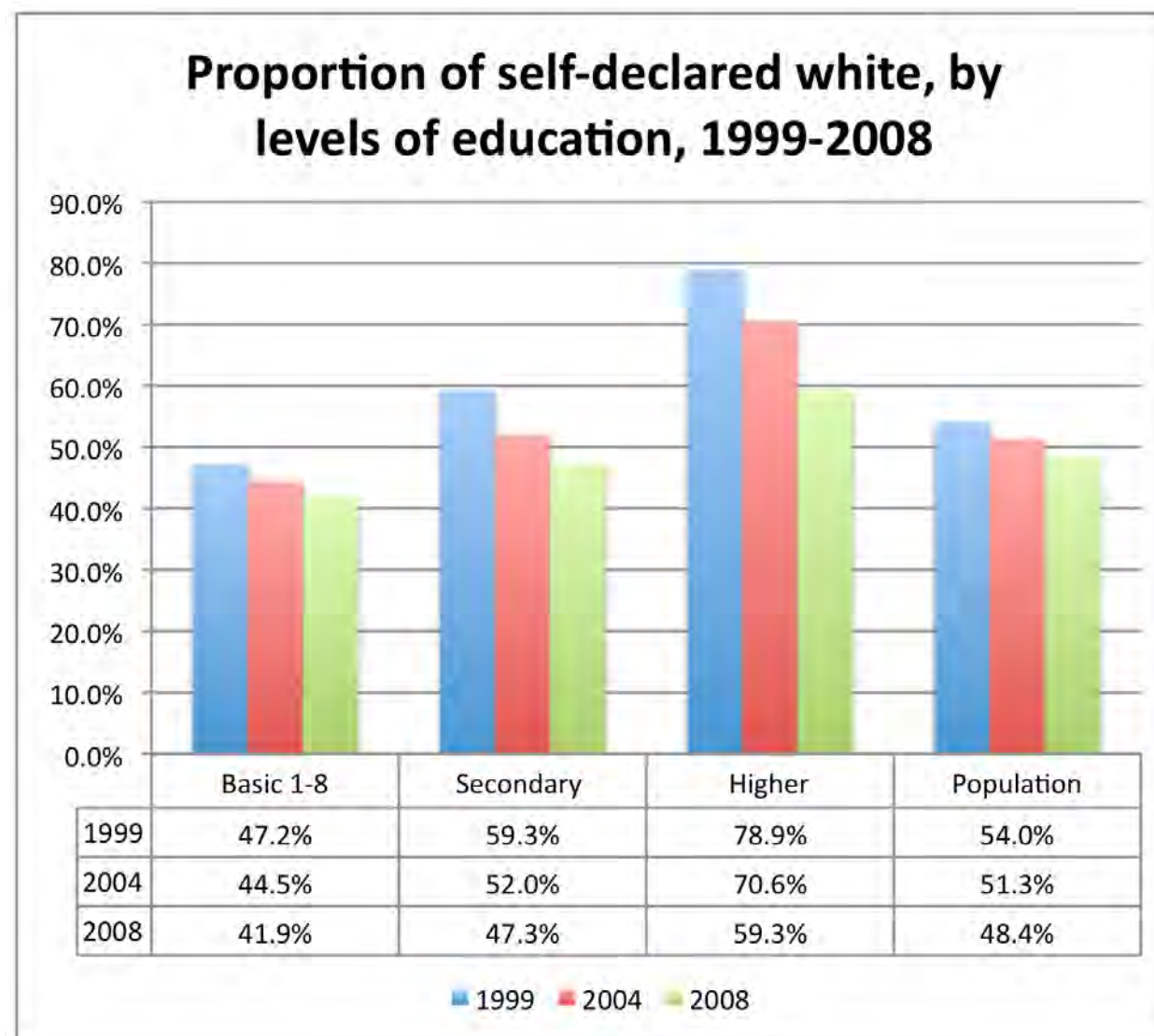




## % attending schools, 2001-2008

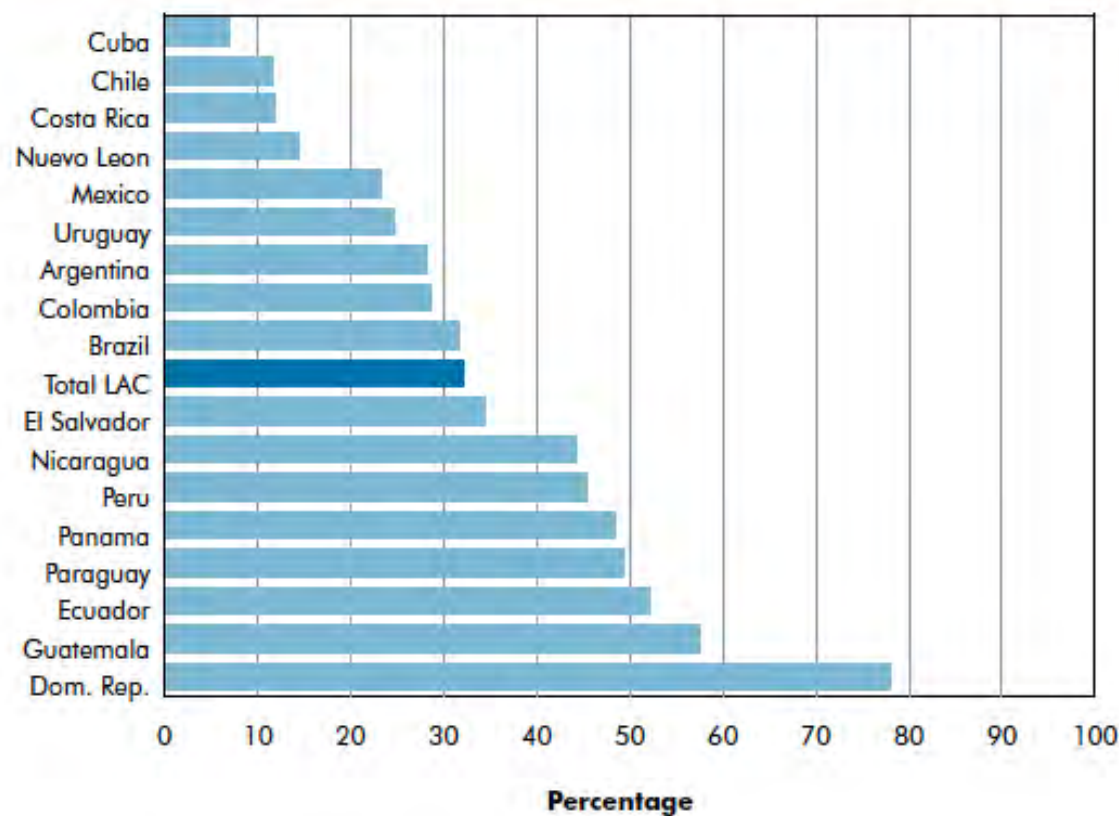


# School attendance and “race”



## Roughly a third of third graders in the region performed at the lowest levels in the reading test

Figure 2. Third graders with lowest achievement (level 1 or below) on the SERCE reading test, 2006



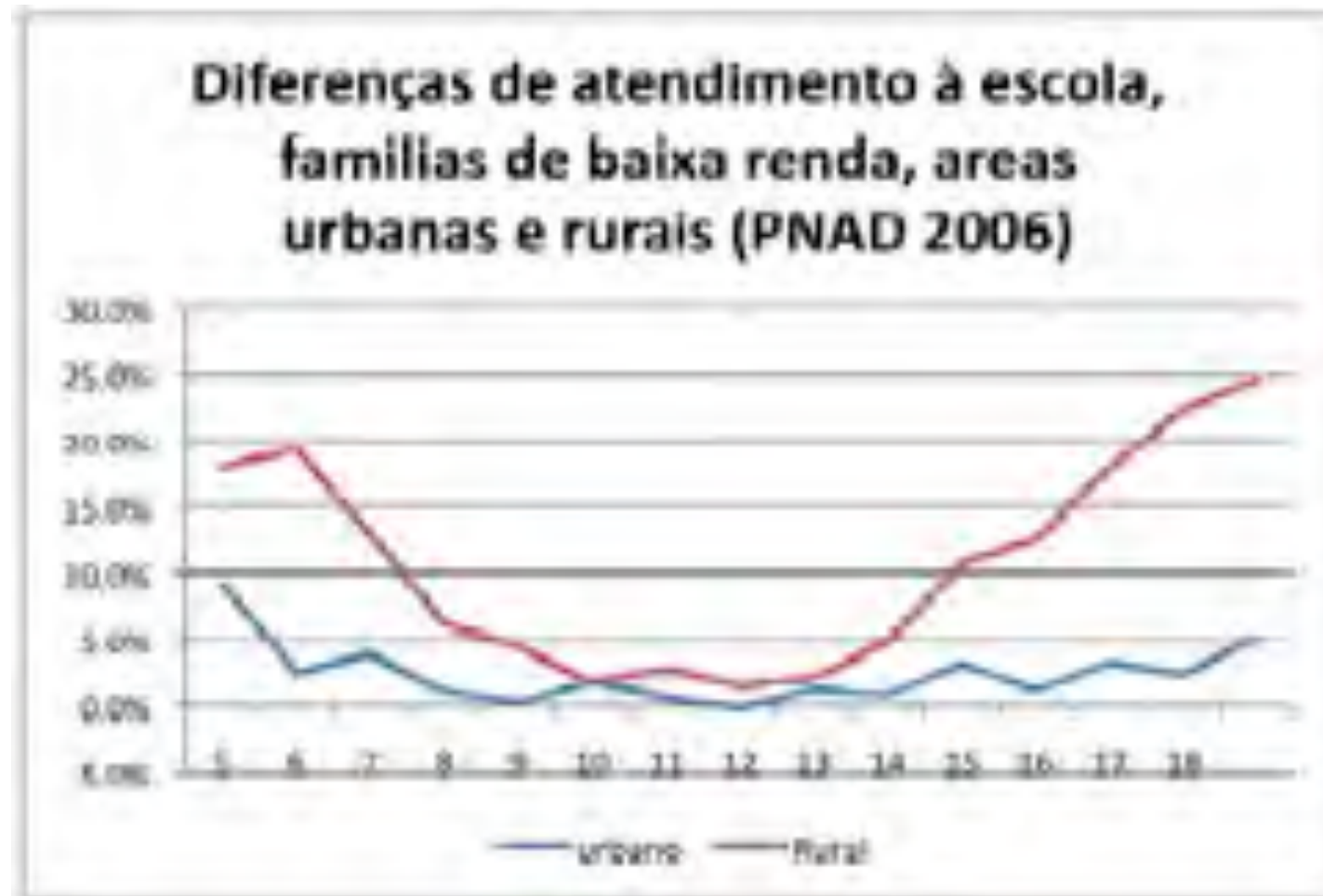
Source: SERCE (2008). *Executive Summary*, Table 7, p. 29.

Note: SERCE had four performance levels, ranging from Level 1 (lowest) to Level 4 (highest). SERCE also kept track of students performing below Level 1. For a description what third graders can do at each level of the test see SERCE (2008). *Executive Summary*, Table 6, p. 28.

# What all the policy alternatives?

- Questionable policies:
  - Adult literacy – a dying problem
  - Social promotion: achievements and backlash
  - Bolsa Escola/Familia – No significant impact
  - Traditional EJA (education of young and adults): different publics, no quality control

## The impact of bolsa familia on education



# Policies that may work

- Better statistics and assessments:
  - Basic education:
    - The traditional SAEB
    - Prova Brasil
    - Provinha Brasil
  - Secondary and higher:
    - ENEM (the new ENEM)
    - ENADE





# Better inputs

- Equipment, resources
  - School Books Programs
  - Computers, internet?
- Full-time schools
- External support:
  - Recovery and catchup programs (Ayrton Senna)
  - External support (COC, Pitágoras, Sangari)

# More money to basic education

Tabela 4: Gastos Públicos com Educação

	Gasto público em educação (% PIB)	Custo por aluno do setor público (% PIB per capita)		
		Fundamental	Médio	Superior
1950	1,4	10	133	750
1955	1,6	10	95	950
1960	1,7	8	78	939
1965	2,4	11	42	873
1970	2,9	11	32	384
1975	2,6	11	27	167
1980	2,4	10	16	157
1985	2,9	12	18	161
1990	3,8	15	18	233
1995	3,9	14	16	201
2000	4,0	13	14	210

Fonte: Maduro (2007).



# Questions about money

- Money from where? Possibilities
  - More taxes: from 4 to 6% of GNP
  - Less subsidies to Sistema S
  - Cost recovery in higher education
- What to do with the new money?
  - From three to one-shift schools
  - Better payment for teachers
  - Better inputs

# System-wide changes

- Pay for performance
- Curriculum reform
  - Basic education: phonic methods in literacy
  - The new reform of secondary education – less subjects, more depth?
- What about technical education?
  - Technical education as niches
  - The need to avoid stratification



# Changing in the teacher profession

- “CAPES do B” – will it work?
- The possible roles of teachers unions
- How to change the contents of teacher education?
- The question of teacher salaries
  - Changing the teachers’ social profile